REUNION OF THE RANGERS.

Colonel Mosby And His Brave Men Meet After Thirty Years.

RECEPTION TO THEIR COMMANDER.

Dolly Richardson, "Old Bob" Ridley and Other Familiar Faces There.

SENATOR DANIEL AND GEN. GORDON.

The Gathering at Alexandria Yesterday of the Famous Confederate Partisans, The Survivors Organize a "Mosby" Camp_Election of Officers.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Jan. 16 .- Special .-Nature could not have fashioned a more gloomy day for the reunion of Mosby's mand than that which dawned upon Alexandria this morning. The heavens were dismal with lowering leaden clouds, and the raindrops pelted down through the heavy mists that rolled up from the Potomac and shrouded the streets of the strain many of the old command who within a few hours' ride of this city; but before noon the Odd-Fellows' Hall was crowded with veterans, some in the Confederate gray, but mostly in the of the every-day farmers and busi-Chapman, were soon in the hall, and command mingled in groups about the hall. The old comrades preserved rules of order, but gathered in little kn conces and the repetition of jokes and stories from the blessed træsury of their individual memories, the only legacies left many of them at the close of the

The history of Colonel John S. Mosby and his command, which was regularly organized as the Forty-third Virginia Bat-tailon, is as familiar to every reader of the history of the civil war as that of any other officer or any other troops. For the first two years of the war Colonel sby was first a private under General E. Jones, enlisting from Abingdon, except for the last two months of

THE BANGERS ORGANIZED.

In the spring of 1863 Colonel Mosby organized his command, receiving about fifteen to twenty men from General J. E. B. Stmart. This was the nucleus around which the great partisan rangers gathered, the humble beginning of a command whose meteoric maneeuvres surprised the world and confounded their form.

liancy of its deeds and the wonder of its exploits spread all over the State, and from time to time mon rallied to its ranks whose spirits were born for danger's hour, and who were happiest when their heads rested upon the swords their fevered hands must clasp in waking.

The story of Mosby's command is not new to any man, and yet there is always more to be recounted of the great achievements of his valiant band.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

course, Colonel John S. Mosby was the central figure about which the groups gathered, but many of his illustrious folshared with him the honors of

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Chap man, who is now a special revenue agent of the Government in Georgia, was busy all the afternoon greeting his old com-

rades.

Dolly Richardson, of Louisville, the valiant major who met and defeated Blazer with his one hundred picked men, who had come to demolish Mosby in the Valley, was also sought by his former friends, and kept busy renewing old acsam. Underwood, of Fairfax, whose

daring deeds have thrilled the hearts of his associates around many a camplire, and Charlie Dear, of Rappahannock, whose raid upon the greenbacks in the Federal pay car, and which were subsequently equally divided among his companing the stories of their triumphs and bardable. hardships.

hardships.

Billings Steele, of Annapolis Md., who participated in the wreck of the train and capture of his own brother, and Joseph Bryan, whose youthful valor and enthusiasm made him one of afosby's favorites, mingled with the boys and re-

Messrs. W. B. Palmer, N. V. Randolph, H. C. Jordan, T. H. Rahm, David L. Smetts, Thomas Booker, Joseph Bryan and Dr. A. Monteiro, who was the sur-geon of the farmous battalion, were the Richmonders present to decrease.

What was known here during the war as the "slave pen," where several of the reunited wore the ball and chain during their confinement, was one of the central points of interest to-day.

HOW HE ESCAPED BEING SHOT. Cab. Maddox and Jack Downing, whose robust figures would acareely permit a midnight raid these days, proved the old-time jovial boys of the Confederacy, and Cab told again the old story of how Mosby ordered him shot at sunrise, and he reased for a rainy morning.

prayed for a rainy morning.

John J. Williams and Captain George Skinner, of Baltimore, were there, and Coley Jordan, of Richmond, mingled with his old comrades and rehearsed the scenes of long ago.

of long ago.

It was nearly 7 o'clock when the Rangers descended to the banquet-room, Colonel Mossy upon the arm of General John B. Gordon, followed by Generals Eppa Hunton, W. H. Payne and M. J. Wright. Upon the right of Colonel Mosby sat General Gordon, and upon his left Dolly Richardson, of Kentucky. The tables were arranged in three sides of a rectangle, and were ornamented with shaded lamps. The hall was festooned with flowers and beautifully draped with American flags. There was a conspicuous absence of the Confederate flag, not a single sence of the Confederate flag, not a single one entering into the decorations. While shaded lamps and potted plants added to the beauty of the scene, an elegant string band was a feature of the occasion, and the sweet music it discoursed during the banquet added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner" was greeted with applause. There was no ceremony attending the opening of was no ceremony attending the opening of

As Colonel Mosby took his seat he leaned his head forward upon his hands and remained a moment in silent devotion. In a moment there was a hush in the hall, and a moment later knives were rapping and the incident was over. The entrance of Senator Daniel, who came in a few moments after the banquet

had begun, was the signal for a fresh out-burst of applause, as another of the boy heroes of the Confederacy seated himse. the table with the famous partisan

proposed. The ladies were Misses Pauline and Ada and Mrs. Stuart Mosby Cole-man, Mrs. Campbell, another daughter, being tea Ill to attent eing too ill to attend.

THE OLD COMMANDER SPEARS, After the jovial feast had gone on for an hour, Delly Richards, the presiding officer of the evening, arose and exclaimed: "Silence in ranks" At once the great concourse was silent. In a few words, he introduced Colonei Mosby, Great cheers greeted Mosby as he arose. spoke as follows:

He spoke as follows: When, on April 21, 1865, I told you that I was no longer your commander, and bade you what we then considered a long, and perhaps eternal, farewell, the most hopeful among us could not reasonably have expected ever to witness a scene like this. scene like this.

Nearly thirty years have passed away, and we meet once more on the banks of the Potomae and in sight of the Capitol; not in hostile array, but as citizens of a great and united country. Gunboats no longer patrol the river; there are no picket guards on its banks to challenge your crossing. Your presence here this evening recalls our last parting—I see the line drawn up to hear read the last order I ever gave you—I see the moistened eyes and the quivering lips—I hear the command to break ranks—I feel the grasp of the hand and see the tears on the cheeks of men who had dared death so long that it had lost its terror. And I know now, as I knew then, that each heart suffered with mine the agony of the Titan in his resignation to fate—"The rock, the vulture and the chain—"The rock the vulture and the chain—"The rock the vulture and the chain—"The vulture and the chain—"The rock the vulture and the chain—"The Nearly thirty years have passed away.

The rock, the vulture and the chain— All that the proud can feel of pain."

THE ADSENT ONES,

I miss among you the faces of some who were present that day, but have since passed over the great river, and memory brings back the image of many of that glorious band who then siept in the red burial of war.

burial of war.

Modern scepticism has destroyed one of the most beautiful creations of the Epic ages; the belief that the spirits of dead warriors meet daily in the halls of the festive the festive of Valhalla, and there, around the festive board, recount the deeds they did in the other world. For this evening, at least, let us adopt the ancient superstition, I superstition it be. It may seem presumption in me, but a man who belonged to my command may be forgiven for think my command may be forgiven for thinking that in that assembly of heroes, when
the feast of the wild boar is spread,
Smith and Turner, Mountjoy and Glasscock, Fox and Whitescarver and their
companions will not be unnoted in the
mighty throng. I shall make no particular allusion to the part you played in
the great transfel of war, our personal the great tragedy of war; our personal association was so intimate it would not ome me to do so. But standing here as I do, amid the wreck of perished hopes this much at least I can say-that in all the vicissitudes of fortune, and in all th trials of life I have never ceased to feel as I told you when parting, "a just pride in the fame of your achievements, and grateful recollections of your generous kindness to myself."

THE LAST MEETING RECALLED. I remamber-and may my right arm wither if I ever forget- now, when the mournful tidings came from Applmattox that "young Harry Percy's spur is cold," you stood with unshaken fidelity to the

A great poet of antiquity said, as de scriptive of the Romans, that they changed their sky but not their heart when they crossed over the sea. As long as I lived in far Cathay, my heart un-



COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY. travelled dwelt among the people in whose defence I had shed my blood and given

the best years of my life.

In the solltude of exile it was a solar to hear that my name was sometimes mentioned by them with expressions of good will. Nothing that concerns the honor and welfare of Virginia can ever be indifferent to me. I wish that life's descending shadows had fallen upon me in the midst of the friends and the scenes I love best. But destiny, not my will, compels me to abide far away on the shore of that sea, where "The God of Gladness sheds his parting

smile.'

HIS SAD FAREWELL, I must soon say to you again FARE-WELL, a word that must be and hath been. I shall carry back to my home by the Golden Gate proud recollections of this evening. And I shall still feel, as I have always felt, that life cannot offer a more bitter cup than the one I drained when we parted at Salem, nor any high-er reward to ambition than that I re-ceived as commander of the Forty-third Virginia Battalion of Cavalry.

At the close of his remarks the band played Dixie, and the applause was deaf-

GENERAL GORDON'S SPEECH. GENERAL GORDON'S SPEECH.

General Gordon was next introduced.
He said he was flot so fortunate as to belong to Mosby's command, but he brought to them a roldier's greeting and a brother's love. His toast was: "The Army of Northern Virginia," and he said: "I have had no notice before of the subject, but I will not apologize, for any man can surely speak for the Army of Northern Virginia, for if I could write the history of that army, I would only write 'Immortality.'" write 'Immortality.'

write 'Immortality.' General Gordon paid a beautiful tribute to the women of Virginia. He said that the sentiment of liberty, as that army fought for it, could no more be stopped than the flow of the Potomac to the sea.

General Gordon was loudly applauded at the close of his speech. THE STORIES OF THEIR BAIDS,

The stories of Mosby's raids were re-told freely among the soldiers who followed him. The crowning raid, at Berryville, where, with 260 men, he captured the cattle and wagon trains guarded by a brigade of cavalry of the Federal army, was given, and the wonderful recitals of the bellight despess and narrow escapes the brilliant dashes and narrow escapes of this gallant body of men, who were never more than about 400 to 500 men, kept an army of 29,000 in constant, sieepless terror. There is a noticeable feature in this reunion, that with the exception of J. M. Ballard, there was scarcely a man present who bore the outward evidence of wounds, although beneath the coats of nearly all of them there were scars that told of desperate deeds, and wounds that were slient witnesses of the daring spirit of war. This was explained by one of the officers, who said: "When we were raiding we were always close enough to be killed, and those who were only wounded were young and vigorous enough to recover."

Nearly all of the command are in the vigor of life now, for the majority of (Continued on Second Page).

Active canvassing of the presidential preferences of various senators and deputies has been in progress to-day, many of the members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies having been visited at their homes. The candidates include besides those already mentioned. Premier Dupuy, M. Cavignac, and M. Challemel-Lacour.

The Socialist Deputies have asked M. Guerrin, Minister of Justice, to liberate Deputies Perault, Richard and Carnaud, now serving terms in prison, and also demanding that the expulsion of M. Rounet from the chamber Saturday last for a period of fifteen days shall not deprive him of the right to sit in the pational convention called to elect a successor to M. Casimir-Perier.

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The National Convention of France Summoned to Meet To-Day,

CASIMIR-PERIER'S ACTION CONDEMNED

He is Accused of Cowardies for Leaving His Post of Duty at Such a Time_Specu. intion as to His Successor,

PARIS, Jan. 16 .- The National Convention, comprising members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, has been summoned to meet in the Palace of Versailies at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, January 17th, for the purpose of electing a successor to President Casimir-Perier

President Dupuy and other members of the Council of Ministers left the Palace Elysee this afternoon, after a conference with M. Casimir-Perier, at which the ministers gave the President assurances of their personal sympathy and expressions of the universal regret which is feit at his resignation. Later the ministers held a conference for the purpose of dis-cussing the situation created by the resignation of the President, whose entourage strongly condemn the step he has taken. THE RES ONATION RECEIVED.

The Chamber of Deputies was called to order by President Brisson at 3 o'clock. M. Brisson announced a message from M. Brisson announced a message from President Casimir-Perier. He then read President Casimir-Perier. He then read the message of resignation. After reading the message the President read a notice issued by M. Challemel-Lacour, President of the Senate, convoking the National Assembly in the Palace of Versailles tomorrow. The President also read the Constitution applying to the situation, and announced that he had received two demands for division of the Constitution, which, he said, could not be dealt with now, as the Chamber was sitting as a now, as the Chamber was sitting as a mere electoral body and not in legislative capacity. The Chamber then adjourned after the sitting, which lasted only ten minutes. As the members dispersed the Socialists raised an uproar, shouting, "Vive la revolution, social," whereupon the other parties retorted each with its own war cry.

CASIMIR-PERIER CONDEMNED. A meeting of the ministers was held at 1 o'clock this morning for the purpos of discussing the changed situation, in view of the resignation of President Casi-mir-Perier. There was a full attendance of members of Dupuy's Cabinet, and the gravity of the position was fully taken into consideration.

As the resignation of the Cabinet is to

be followed by that of the President, it is regarded by that group as a Socialist triumph, and it is assumed that the leaders of that organization will assume a thoroughly aggressive attitude. The action of M. Casimir-Perier in

abandoning his office in the face of the enemy is vigorously denounced by the newspapers, which regard his withdrawal at this time as an act of cowardice.

Commenting upon his resignation the
Journal des Debats, which is extremely mild in its criticism as compared with many other journals, says:

"History will explain the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, but it remains to be seen whether the act will be justified."

The Figaro says:
"If the President persists in his de-plorable resolution to retire from office at this time all Europe will judge him

as severely as France does,

THE POPULACE SURPRISED. The Rentes were dealt in on the Bouwhich they were quoted yesterday. Although the regulations torbid street venders from starting out with their wares before 8 o'clock in the morning, the ordinance which 'ncludes the prohibition of the sale of newspapers by newsboys they were allowed this morning to begin their sales before daybreak. The street were early filled with yelling boys, whose were early mied with young boys, wose cries informed many persons for the first time of the resignation of the President. The announcement came like a thunderbelt to thousands of persons, and every one was asking the reason for the President's sudden and seemingly unnecessary verson. Various reasons were siven by action. Various reasons were given be the newspapers, but none of them seemed to satisfy any great number of people Some newspapers declared that M. Cas mir-Perier had become physically unabl to resist the impulse to resign. He it is alleged, been subjected to a extreme nervous tension over since he became prominent as a candidate for President, and it is asserted by several papers that after his election he flung himself upon his couch, completely pros-trated. Since then he has repeatedly given way to the intense nervous strain put upon him. When M. Berdeau, president of the Chamber of Deputies, died, M. Casimir-Perier was deeply affected, and it is said he has not since recovered from the shock which the announcement of his friend's death gave him. HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

All of the groups in the Chamber of Deputies held meetings this morning to discuss the situation. The ground was discuss the situation. The ground was thoroughly gone over, but no decision was arrived at, in regard to the selection of candidates for succession to the presidency. The names of M. Felix Laure, Loubet, Waldek-Rousseau and Brisson were mentioned and discussed, but definite decisions were reserved, pending the decisions were reserved, pending the decisions of to-day. The supporters developments of to-day. The supporter of the Government are willing to re-elect M. Casimir-Perier, but failing in this, because of his refusal to accept, or for any other reason, it is regarded as likely that they will support M. Dupuy.

A SOCIALIST MANIFESTO. of Deputies have issued a manifesto, de-nouncing M. Casimir-Perier, and declar-ing his re-election impossible. Indeed, they do not regard him as likely to present himself for re-election. The mani-

resto says:

"M. Casimir-Ferier has gone, never to return. He is vanquished by Socialism. He departs in order to avoid fighting the battle of reactionists. His weakness of character has been the chief cause of his overthrow, which is a victory for the battle party. He is killed by the corresponding to the contraction of the contractio Socialist party. He is killed by the cor-ruption of the regime of which he was head, and defeated by the intrigues of head, and dereated by the head, and dereated by the president of his own Council of Ministers. It is in dishonor such as his flight that capitalistic society will perish. The downfall of Casimir-Perier is the downfall of capitalism and reaction."

Active canvassing of the presidential preferences of various senators and dep-

TO ELECT A NEW PRESIDENT to the Palace of the Elysee, where they were closeted with M. Casimir-Perier for

The measage of Casimir-Perier to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, resigning the office of President of the republic of France, is as follows:
"Senators and Deputies: I have never disseminated from myself the difficulties of the task which the National Assembly inposed me. I had foreseen them, but, although one does not refuse the post in a moment of danger, one only retains the position with dignity under the conviction that he is serving the country. The President of the Republa, deprived of the means of acting, can only find confidence in reliance thon the nation. Without this his situation is powerless. I do not doubt the good sense and justice of France, but public opinion has been misled. Neither my twenty years' devotion to democracy, nor my deep attachment to the Republican of the sincerity and arder of my political faith, nor to disabuse my adversaries who believe, or affect to believe, that I will make myself an instrument of their passions and their hopes.

"During the past six months a campater has been conducted of defamation. FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE,

an instrument of their passions and their hopes.

"During the past six months a campaign has been conducted of defamation and insults against the army, magistrates (here a Socialist shouted, "and rightly"). Parliament and irresponsible chief of State. This liberty of fomenting social hatred continues to be called liberty of thought. The respect and ambition I have for the country will not permit me to allow that certain men may every day insult the best servants of the Father, and (at this point the reading was inserrupted by loud noises among the Socialist Deputies), and he who represents France in the eyes of foreign nations. I cannot resign myself to compare the weight of moral responsibility resting upon me with the impatience to which I am condemned. "Perhaps I shall be understood if I affirm that constitutional fictions cannot ellowed by additional fictions cannot ellowed the december of publical con-

affirm that constitutional fictions cann silence the demands of political coscience. Perhaps by abandoning my fun tions I shall have traced their duty science. Perhaps by abandoning my timetions I shall have traced their duty to
those who are still preoccupied with the
dignity of office, and who have a care
for the good name of France before the
world. Unchangingly faithful to myself.
I remain convinced that reforms can be
carried out with the active concurrence
of a Government which is resolved to assure respect for the laws, and determined to ensure the obedience of their
subordinates, and group them all in common action for the common alm. I have
faith, despite the salness of the present
moment, in France's future, and in the
future of social justice.

"I lay upon the table of the Senate
and Chamber of Deputies my resignation
of the functions of President of the
French Republic.

As the Chamber rose, after President
Brisson had finished reading the message.

(Signed) "J. P. P. CASIMIR-PERIFR." As the Chamber fose, after Presiden Brisson had finished reading the message there were a few orles of "Vive la Re

MUCH ADVERSE CRITICISM.

President Casimir-Perier's message was read in the Senate by M. Challemel-Lacour President of that body. At the conclusion of the reading there arose a babel of comments, among which Fabre was heard to exclaim; "So much the worse for him."

Garran de Balsan shouted: "It is desertion of the Republic," and the members of the left cried in chorus; "Vive la Republique."

The message was variously criticized in the lobbies after the adjournment of the Senate and Chamber, and the opinion was generally expressed that Casimir-Perier had given a "coup de grace" to the present system, whereby the Presidents of the Republic is made irresponsible. It is believed the irresponsibility of the Presidents is a thing of the past, and the resignation of Casimir-Perier will probably cause other Radical changes in the Constitution.

BRISSON'S CRINGES GOOD.

BRISSON'S CHANGES GOOD. In the caucus of Republican senator held after the adjournment of the Senat windeck Rousseau received sixty-two votes and Erisson lifty-two. The groups of deputies favorable to the candidacy of Brisson held a caucus and discussed the availability of several candidates in an informal way, but adjourned without taking a vote. The Brisson senators and deputies have uncerthed a speech made

deputies have unearthed a speech made by M. Loubet, in 1883, in which he ap-proved the railway conventions. This will militate greatly against Lou-bet, and as things look now Brisson's election seems a certainty. It is expected

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Council of Ministers decided to-day not to consider the appointment of ambassadors to France, England and Russia until atter the solution of the French crisis.

The Vatican is worried by the sudden changes in French affairs.

The Osservatore Romano says it is deplorable to see French Socialists and Radicals thus successful in their schemes, and asks at the end of a pessimistic article: "Whither are we tending?" THE VATICAN DISTURBED.

FAURE OR BRISSON.

PARIS. Jan. 16.—The secrecy of the ballot for President will ensure that Brisson will receive many besides Radical votes in the National Assembly. There is a considerable number of deputies, who, while unwilling to advocate openly the election of a Radical President, will vote for him privately.

Among these secret supporters of Brisson will be several Opportunits, who fear a dissolution above all things. Early this evening the prospects of Leon Bourgeois, ex-Minister of Justice, and Senator Magnin were discussed quite generally. Several leading senators of the Right favored the choice of Waldeck-Rousseau. The plain tendency of opinion as the evening advanced, however, was that the main struggle would be between Felix Faure and Henri Brisson, and that no dark horse is likely to run ahead of either. It is not believed that the election will be made on the first ballot.

"HUBBAH FOR THE KING!"

"HUBBAH FOR THE KING!" M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, has taken steps this evening to suppress disorder at short notice in any part of the city At 11 o'clock it was announced that waideck-Rousseau had decided to be a candidate for the presidency. He reached this decision after mature consideration and consultation with his friends. If he adheres to it he will force Faure into the background.

into the background.

The Soir says that while the President's message was reading in the Senate, M. Plouquet shouted with ironical emphasis:

"That will make a fine impression ibroad."
In the Chamber Baudrey d'Asson, the Drieanist, greeted the message with "Hurrah for the King."

WHAT THE DUC D' ORLEANS SAYS.

WHAT THE DUG D' OBLEANS SAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Duke of Orleans, chief of French pretenders, left London with his suite to-day for Dover, where he will hold himself ready to start for France in case political developments favor his caure.

The Duke of Orleans said in an interview at Dover this evening:

"I came here to be near my beloved France; to learn as early as possible of the progress of events and to give instructions to my supporters. Should an opportunity arise in which I could serve my country, I would be at the disposal of France and my friends."

EUSTI- PUAES NO SERIOUS TROUBLE WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—Secretary Gresham says he has received a callegram from Ambassador Eustis, confirming the reported resignation of the President of France and expressing the opinion that no serious trouble is apprehended.

On Their Way to China

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The Machias joined the Detroit at Aiden Bay. These two vessels are exactly half way to their destination on the China station, being 6,400 miles from New York by the route they have salled, and 6,40 miles from Nagaski, or Shemulto, by the nearest steaming course.

DALLAS, TEX., Jan. 16.—Newspaper circles here are agitated over the report that ex-Governor Hogs, backed by St. Louis and Texas capital, is coming to Dallas to start a morning newspaper. Governor Hogs refuses to say if the report is authentic, and nothing definite can be learned from parties in a position to know the truth of the same

HILL'S AMENDMENT REJECTED

The Senate Refuses to Aim This Blow at the Income Tax.

SENATOR YEST'S REMINISCENCES

Of the Events of Last Session When the Tariff Bill Was in the Baiance-Defeat of the Currency Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The debate on Senator Hill's amendment to the urgent deficiency bill, in reference to testing the cupied most of to-day's session, and ended in the rejection of the amendment by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Vest's reminiscences of the events of last session, while the tariff act was hang-

ing in suspense between the two ho portance, and his declaration that the President ought to call Congress in extraordinary session immediately if it adjourned without proper financial legislation attracted considerable attention. Mr. Vest said that he was largely responsible for the form in which the in-come tax provision now stood. He did not claim that it was perfect, or any-thing like perfect, but he asserted that its imperfections were caused by the fact that, in the absence of rules in the Senate to close debate, the Finance Com-mittee was compelled to put the tariff bill through under whip and spur. The entire country, he said, was clamoring for tariff legislation. He was tired of hearing the ceaseless charges against the tariff iaw and its defects, coming from those who knew the reason why those defects existed. Those who had charge of the measure had endeavored to make the income tax as unobjectionable as possible. There had been grave defects left in it, and it had been hoped that those defects would be reformed in the conference committee.

QUESTION BY SENATOR RILL. Mr. Hill: "Does the Senator mean to say that the conference committee was engaged in any particular effort to agree

on the income tax?"
Mr. Vest; "I do."
Mr. Hill: "I never so understood it." Mr. Vest: "I make the assertion now that the differences between the House and Senate in relation to the income tax were taken up and referred to Mr. Mc-Millan, of Tennessee, and myself, and we worked night and day for more than a week, and we finally came to a conclusion. Just as we had succeeded in de ing so, and while we were considering an entirely different portion of the tariff bill, action was had by the Senate which resulted in a tie vote on the question of the House of Representatives then ac-cepted all the amendments of the Sen-ate to the tariff bill. And the condition in which we find ourselves to-day is simply one of the incidents that have come, naturally and mentally, from the

want of rules in this body.' Mr. Vest drifted into a discussion of the rules, in reply to Mr. Gorman's de-fence of them on Monday. He argued that on any political or financial measure it was in ossible to force action, while on other matters any senator might have almost any bill passed under "senatorial

"LIKE MUSCOVY DUCKS."

"When any senator," he said facetious-iy, "desires to pass a bill that does not excite sectional or partisan opposition, senators sit here like a lot of Muscovy drakes, and bow in quack metre to each other, and then go with solemn and stupid dignity to the routine business of the day. (Laughter). But when you come to questions like the tariff bill, or financial legislation, or the force bill, where the are necessafily aroused, it is almost im-possible to secure any result in this body, so long as five senators are opposed its enactment. And experience shows that in such cases the corpse of that legisla-tion is brought here on a litter by the

time that Congress has passed upon it.
"I assert now that the most victous and dangerous and utterly indefensible feature of the absence of rules to close departs is the fact that "t gives to a minority." he power of threatening those in charge of a bill, and of forcing undue and un-

timely action."
On another point in his speech, Mr. Vest said: "I nave no right to say what the President will do, for I do not enjoy Executive confidence, but I sincerely hope that if Congress adjourns without financial legislation the President will call us immediately on the final fall of the gavel in extraordinary session, and we will then see whether the Republican party by 1.5 enactments will bring prosperity to the enactments will bring prosperity to the people of the United States."

"We will not have a Republican Sen-... Mr. Hawley suggested.

ate." Mr. Vest fetorted. "if the Republi-cans exercise the power in their hands they will organize this Senate." Mr. Vest said the enforcement of the provision exempting from tax alcohol used in perfumeries would cost, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, one million a year, and would affect very seriously, besides, the collec-

THE AMENDMENT DEFFATED REPEATEDLY.

The amendment had been drawn up, he said, by a druggist in Massachusetts. It was crude and unsatisfactory, and had been struck out in conference, but the conference committee had not been permitted to report.

Finally a vote was reached on the question of order: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the decision of the Senate?" and the decision of the Chair stand by a vote of forty yeas to six nays. The negative votes were cast

to six nays. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Dubois, Hill, Mitchell, of Ore-gon; Pettigrew and Quay. As soon as this vote was taken, Mr. Quay again offered his amendment, by adding at the end the provision that the law should preclude any court having any jurisdiction from hearing proceedings to test the constitu-tionality or validity of the act. Mr. Gray raised a point of order against it, and the Chair (Mr. Gallinger)

sustained it. Mr. Lodge offered his amendment placing the officials authorized to be ap-pointed for the income tax in the civil ervice. Tabled-yeas, 34; nays, 77. Mr. Quay renewed his amendment for testing the constitutionality and valid-

ity of the income tax, and it was defeated-yeas, 19; nays, 22, as follows.

Yeas-Aldrich, Chandler, Davis, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Lodge, McMil-lan, Manderson, Mitchell, of Oregon: Pet-

ian, Manderson, Mitchell, of Oregon: Pettigrew, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith and Wilson—19.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Bleckburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Camden, Cockrell, Dubois, George, Gordon, Gorman, Hunton, Jarvis, Jones, of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Morgan, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turph, Vest, Vilas, Vcorhees, Walsh and Wolcott—32.

The paragraph for salaries and expenses of ten additional revenue agents was amended, at the suggestion of Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), so as to reduce the number to three, and by striking out the words, "and to carry into effect the act imposing a tax on incomes."

Mr. Hill offered an amendment frovid-ing that none of the appropriation should be used for the purpose of compelling a tax-payer to make any return or to an-

swer any question, except as to sources and amount of his gains, profit and in-

Mr. Cockrell said he would offer he op-

Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Cockrell whether, in the conference committee, he would insist on keeping in that amendment.

Mr. Cockrell replied that he would, if he should then be of the same opinion as he was now, for he trought the amendment was right.

The bill was then reported to the Sen-

ate (from committee of the whole), and all of the amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed. The Senate then, at 5:45, adjourned.

DEFEAT OF THE CURRENCY BILL. Members of All Parties in the House Tell How It Happened. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.-The usual

dreariness of debate in the House upon the general appropriation bills, the In-dian bill being under consideration, was relieved to-day by an unexpected digresreleved to-day by an unexpected digression into the cause of the defeat of the Carlisle currency and banking bill. It was precipitated by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), who made the statement that the Paparhillers. Republicans were ready and willing to ropport a proper measure.

To this Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) re-

sponded that the Republicans were seek-ing an excuse for their action in defeating the rule for the consideration of the Car-lisle bill in connection with those Demo-crats who had voted with them, and he said the statements of the gentleman from Massachusetts were a mere pre-

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.), speaking for Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.), speaking for the free silver Democrats, denied respon-sibility for the fault of the rule, and charged it upon the Committee on Rules, who refused to permit an understand-ing to be had that a vote on the Bland free silver substitute should be taken. Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.) defended, with some feeling, the action of the Committee on Rules, saying it had been discated with the control of the control o

dictated wholly by the instruction of the

Democratic caucus.

Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) said that the situation in a nutshell was that the Carifisle bill fell of its own weight, because everybody recognized that it could never have received the votes of a majority of the House. The duty that devolved upon the Democrats was to give the Government sufficient revenues to meet expendi-tures, that would restore the credit of the Government and relieve the general

financial depression.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kans.) raised a laugh by stating that in view of the refuctance of the old parties to assume the responsibility for the defeat of the Carlisle bill, he would be proud to take it for the Populists. He would also propose a plan for relief, as both the old parties were backward in that respectese silver to pay Government obliga-tions; coin the silver seigniorage in the Treasury and issue Treasury notes. Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) and Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) also contributed to the Gigrassion, which then closed.

Before the Indian bill was taken up a number of unimportant measures were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and passed, and the bill to estab-lish a national park on the Gettysburg battlefield was made the order of busi-ness for to-morrow in the morning hour. In the absence of Speaker Crisp to-day, Representative Dockery (Dem., Mo.) per-formed the duties of the Chair. Among the bills passed was the Heuse

bill authorizing the sale by the commis-sioners of the Soldiers' Home of what is known as the "Asylum Lot," situated on Paca Goula Bay. The tract covers about seventy-five acres, and is worth about \$5,000. It was bought in 1853 and was abandoned in 1855, and has not since been

The War With the Abyssinians. ROME, Jan. 16.-The Don Chisciotte declares that it is uncertain whether the Italian troops under General Baratier, or the Abyssinians, under Chief Basmangascia, have won the battle which ought at Messagerio, has received telegrams character from Massowah, indicating that the situation is not as hopeful as offi-cially stated. Official telegrams are reseived stating that the battle with the Abyssianians under Basmangascia, was renewed January 14th, resulting in the defeat of the Abyssinians, who were pursued by the Italians. The Abyssin-ians lost hundreds of men, including seven chiefs and several under chiefs. The loss of the Italians during the two days' fighting was 120 killed.

Colonel Cost Gives Bond,

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WASHINGTON C. H., O., Jan. 16.—Col.
Coit arrived here at 3:39 P.
M. yesterday and gave bond
for his appearance in court to
answer the charge of manslaughter, and
returned to Columbus at 4:30 P. M. His
bond was fixed at \$2,500 in each of the
three counts of indictment and was
signed by Hen. Mills Gardner and W. E.
Cook, of this county, and John M. Deshler, George W. Sinks and E. K. Stewart,
of Columbus, who came with him for
that purpose. He was also accompanied
by four officers of his regiment and Attorneys G. A. Nash and B. H. Booth. On
motion of Judge Nash the Court excused
Coit from pleading to the indic.ments
until his attorneys had an opportunity to
examine them.

The Pimico Driving Club,

The Pimice Driving Clab.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 16.—The reorganized board of governors of the Pimico Driving Club, elected Monday, today elected John Waters, president; John E. Phillips, vice-president; George Kennan, secretary, and Henry Clarke, treasurer. Mr. Waters is a builder and contractor, and very popular among horsemen. It is believed he can control the conflicting elements of the club, and again put it on the high road of success. George Kennan, who succeeds Colonel Robert Hugh, is a lawyer, and was a member of the last State Legislature. He is well-equipped for the position of secs well-equipped for the position of sec-

Southern Pine Lumber.

retary.

Southern Pine Lumber.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 16.—Several gentlemen, representing southern and northern firms interested in the working and marketing of North Carolina and southern pine lumber, met here to-day and perfected an organization looking to a commission of interests, and also to their mutual protection. John L. Roper, of Norfolk, Va., was elected president. The organization's official name is the Southern Dressed Lumber Association, and its headquarters will be at Norfolk, where a directors' meeting will be held January 26th. The organization represents a lumber output of 300,000,000 feet per annum.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—The bill relating to the personnel of the navy was reported to the Senate this morning as it was reported by the subcommittee to the Senate Committee on Naval Afairs. The two material additions made by the House committee were not incorporated. One, the officers' staff now in service to continue to receive the increased pay they are now getting; the other, struck out the provision for the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine corps.

Sacrific d His Life for Gold.

HORMOSILY, MEX., Jan. 16.—Frank Davis, a young American who was making a horse-back trip from the city of Mexico to San Francisco, was killed by Yaqui Indians in the mountains southeast of here. Davis was warned not to attempt to cross the Yaqui country, but was allured into the dangerous section by the report that mines of fabulous richness could be found there.

store Gold for Export. WASHINGTON, 1. C. Jan. 16.—The Treasury lost to-day \$600,000 in gold, taken out for export. This reduces the gold re-

JURORS DEFY A JUDGE.

REFUSE TO RENDER A VERDICT AS INSTRUCTED BY THE COURT.

Eleven of the Jurors Finally Yield Under Protest, But One Holds Ou; and is

Held in Contempt,

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—A jury in the United States Court created a sensation to-day by defying Judge Seaman, and refusing to bring in a verticet in accordance with the Court's instructions. The case at issue was the \$2.00 damage suit of Marie Cahil, a girl who was run over and crippled in 18½ by an engine of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad on the leased tracks of the Stock Yards Company. In charging the jury Judge Seaman told them the evidence showed that no responsibility was attached to the defendant, that it was the lessee of the tracks of the Stock Yard Company, apon which company devolved the responsibility of providing a keeper at the crossing where the accident occurred, and instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant. One after another of the jurors arose and said: "Your licnor, I cannot render such a verdict."

THE PLAINTIPP PROTESTS. Judge Seaman's face became flushed, He gazed at the rebelilous jurers for a moment and then told them to go into the jury room and agree upon a verdul. As the jury were ming out of the room ex-Judge Prendergast, for the plaintiff,

As the jury were ming out of the room ex-Judge Prendergast, for the plaintiff, said: "This is the most remarkable preceeding I have ever withesses, I desire to take exception to the charse of the Court to the jury. The Court has no right to command the jury to render a verdict for the defendant. The jury is the sole authority in this matter."

At 2 o'clock the jury returned and the Judge addressed the jurors in relation to his instructions, explaining that the case had become a matter between the Court and the jury, and his instructions had been to find for the defendant as a matter of law. The Judge's talk was vigorously objected to by Mr. Prendergast, the Court allowing the exceptions. Finally Judge Seaman announced that the jurors would be called one at a time to give his verdict.

ONE JUROR REPUSED.

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one Juror refused.

All of the jurors, except one, announced their previous finding for the plaintiff, but consented to find for the defendant under protest.

Mr. Clayton, the one juror who refused to find for the defendant, was committed to the custody of the marshal in contempt of court.

After a recess the jury again returned, but Juror Clayton relevanted his former statements, and said that, with all due respect for the Court, he could not return a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Frendergast then endeavored to induce the Court to non-suit the case or dismiss the jury, such action to be considered as equivalent to a verdict returned in response to the Court's order, with the stipulation that the action was taken under the plaintiff's protest. This the Court decided to do. The coursel for refence objected to the day's procedings going on the records, but objection was overruled, and further hearing postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Prendergast gave notice of apper!

STATE CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

Meeting of the Board of Directors. Arrested for Burglary.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 16.—Special.
The quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Central State Hospital
was held at that institution to-day.
The principal matter brought to the attention of the board was that in robe was
to the erection of buildings on 10
grounds for the use of the officials of
the hospital. After some discussion the
matter was postponed for further considthe hospital. After some discussion the matter was postponed for further consideration, as the board was satisfied that there was no urgent accessity for the buildings at this time.

Isalah Peckham, a negro, was arrested at a late hour last night on the charge of being the party who broke into the residence of Rev. A. I. Fristoe, pastor of the Second Baptist church, a few nights ago. Mr. Fristoe is now absent

nights ago. Mr. Fristoe is now absent from the city and the case against the accused was continued for ten days. Peckham was committed to jail. Mr. Robert M. Hite, who for some years past has been engaged in the dry goods business in this city, died this morning after a lingering illness. The deceased was a native of Brunswick county. He leaves a widow with seven daughters. leaves a widow with seven daughters.

Mr Michael Getter, who for years past has been employed to candy-maker for S. H. Marks & Co., died this morning He had recently returned from a visit to Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. Mr. Julis H. Mancke, of Columbia, S. C., who has leased the Appomattox Hotel, arrived here to-day.

SAD DEATH OF MISS ROWE, She Was Asphyxiated at New Berne ... Dr.

Kirk III.

She Was Asphyxiated a: New Berne-Dr.

Kirk III.

NORFOLK, VA., Jan. III.—Special.—
The Virginian's Newbern (N. C.) correspondent telegraphs that Miss Julia F. Rowe, daughter of Mr. W. H. Rowe, of Nortolk, was asphyxiated Tuesday night and found dead in bed this morning at the residence of her uncle, M. E. F. Rowe, of Newbern. The young lady was nineteen years of age, and was spending the winter with her uncle. She was an accomplished young lady and very popular in Norfolk.

Dr. Kirk Ruffin is very ill with diphtheria, which he contracted while attending the child of Hon. Barton Myers, Anti-toxine has been administered with beneficial results.

The little town of Berkley is very seriously alarmed over the attempt of an incendiary to burn up the town last night about 1:30 o'clock. Fire was discovered in a row of frame dwellings, which were destroyed, and the inefficiency of the fire department striking. They stood by and vatched the houses burn without making an effort to save the property. But for the effective work of a bucket brigade a large part of the town would have been destroyed. During the night the torch was applied to some half dozen houses, but only the three mentioned were burned. The property destroyed was worth about \$5,000.

A row occurred to-day at Lambert's Point between two darkeys, William Doggett and William Abey, during which Abey drew a pistol and shot Dosgett in the knee and then started to make his escape, but several white men ran after him with guns and opened fire on sim, which was returned by Abey. Special officer Spratley afterwards captured and landed him in the county jail.

Bay End the Strike Te-Day.

Bay End the Strike To-Day.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 16.—The third day of the battle hetween the trolley companies and their employes resulted in a slight advantage for the companies. Three lines out of the forty-eight tied up were oper-ated under police protection, but the ranks of the strikers are still intact. Late in the day the striking motormen and conductors laid certain propositions be-fore the State Board of Arbitration which may result in a settlement of the strike by compromise to-morrow. Pending such an outcome, there was a truce in hostil-ities, and rioting was not resorted to to-day. No trolley cars are running to-night.

Watching the Amundis. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The collector of customs at Savannah, Ga., has been directed to report any sale picious circumstances in the case of the Amandis, which arrived at that port

WEATHER TO BEAST. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16.—For Virginia: Fair: light westerly winds. For North Carolina: Pair; cooler; north westerly winds.

During the banquet three of Colonel Mosby's daughters came into the room, and three cheers were given heartily for the children of our Chief." as it was